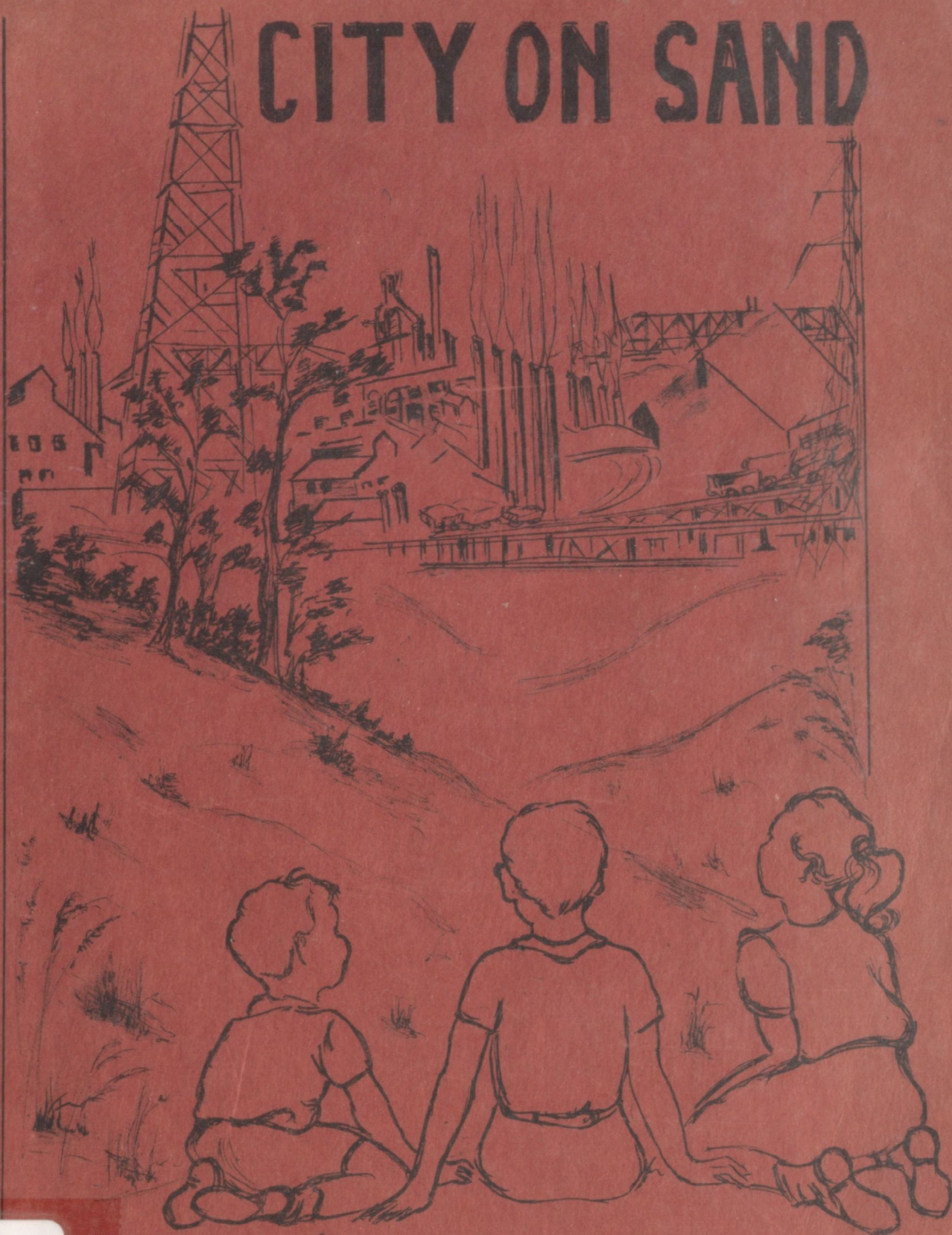


CITY ON SAND



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Gary Public Schools, Gary, Indiana, 1960
by William T. Wallace

C I T Y O N S A N D

by

William T. Wallace
Materials Center Coordinator
Marquette School

COVER DESIGN

Dr. Carrie Dawson, Principal, Williams School

FOREWORD

Nicholas H. McDonald, Elementary Supervisor

GARY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
GARY, INDIANA
1960

Alden H. Blankenship, Superintendent
Vincent DiPasquale, Executive Assistant to the Superintendent
John T. Gunning, Assistant Superintendent
Lela Plant, General Elementary Supervisor

LAKE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

FOREWORD

CITY ON SAND will provide boys and girls in the third grade with interesting information about Gary. It is a book that third graders can read.

In a meeting with third grade teachers this kind of book was suggested. Plans were then made, and it was written during the summer of 1960. The Elementary Social Studies Committee provided An Outline of Information About Gary on which this book is partially based.

A special note of thanks is here included to Mrs. Mildred Bundy whose enthusiasm and guidance in the planning stages of the book were most helpful in making it a reality.

Mr. William Wallace, the author, had only limited time to complete this work. However, by giving his own time and applying himself diligently to the task, it has been completed. We hereby extend to Mr. Wallace our compliments for a job well done.

Nick McDonald
Elementary Supervisor and Editor

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LET'S LOOK AT OUR CITY

You already know about your city. You know more about Gary than any other place. You know something about Gary's people and how they live. You know there are other kinds of cities. You can see many things in Gary that are the same as in other cities. There are many things that are different, too.

In this book, you will learn the story of Gary. This story will tell you about the places where people in Gary live, work, and play. The story will tell you about the first people of Gary. It will tell why people left their old homes to live in Gary.

This book will try to answer many of the things third graders often ask about Gary. Maybe you have even asked, "Why do I live in Gary?" Have you ever wondered why there are no old, old buildings in Gary? Do you wonder why there are no farms here?

Some children often ask who the first person was living in Gary. Others ask where the first building was put in Gary. You might like to ask many other things about your city.

As you read this story, you will see how Gary has changed. Gary has changed with many new houses and buildings. There are other ways that Gary has changed, too.

The people change. Children grow and get older. New people come to the city. They do not always do things in the old ways. Today, as you read this book, Gary is changing. New homes, new streets, new buildings, new stores, and new people are part of this change.

BEFORE THE WHITE MAN

Many years before the white man lived in Indiana, Indians lived here. These Indians did not stay very long in one place. They moved from place to place. These Indians were hunters. They followed the wild animals for food.

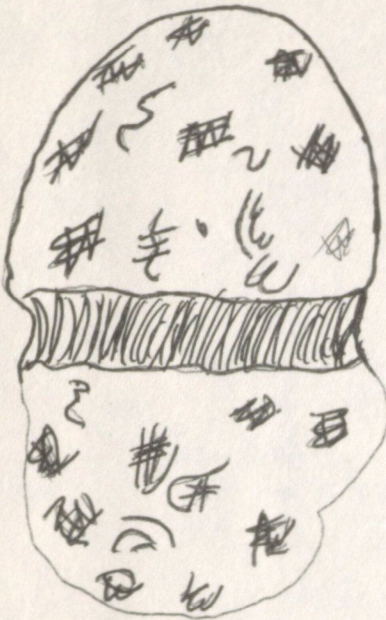
Later, Indians began to stay in one place. These Indians ate wild berries and hunted wild animals that were near. Soon, they began to grow their own food. They made gardens to grow corn, beans, and squash for their food.

More Indians came to live together. They made homes for their families. Their homes were very small with only one room. They were made from logs and mud mixed with straw. Soon there were small villages of Indians. We know these Indians as the Mound-Builders.

For many years the mound-building Indians made this area their home. Everything they needed was here. There were many fish in the lakes and streams. They could hunt buffalo, deer, beaver, and muskrat for food and clothing.

The mound-building Indians learned to make pottery. First, they would shape their clay. Next, they would bake it until it was hard. This is the way they made their jars, bowls, and dishes. They learned to make rope, nets, and cloth. They used thread that was made from the bark of trees. They also used many tools. They made arrowheads,

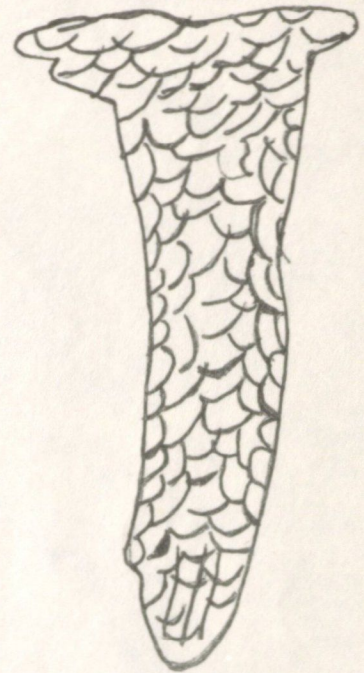
Hammerstone



Fishhook



Drill



TOOLS USED BY THE EARLY INDIANS

knives, and axes from stone. Out of bone, they made needles, fishhooks, and pins.

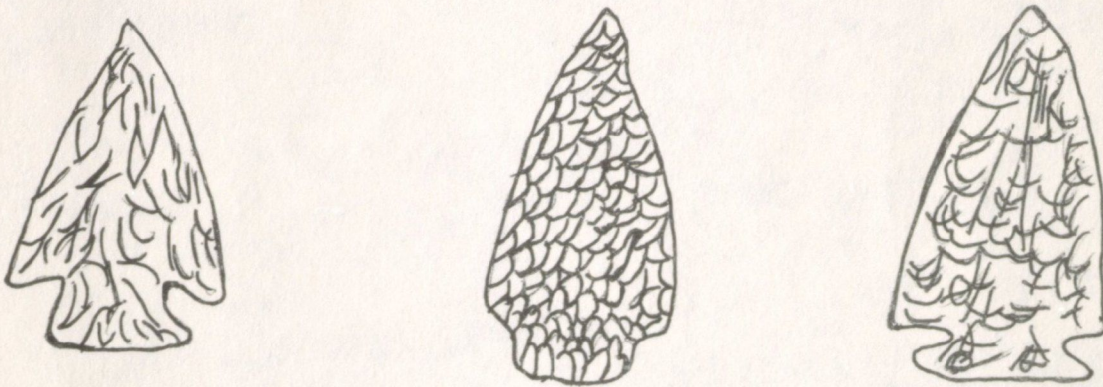
These Indians liked to wear many bright things. The men and women would wear beads, earrings, and necklaces.

There was water over most of the land. The Indians made their homes on the high land. They also used the high land for their mounds and burial-grounds. There were many different mounds.

The Indians made Altar Mounds, Burial Mounds, Temple Mounds, and small mounds that may have been their homes.

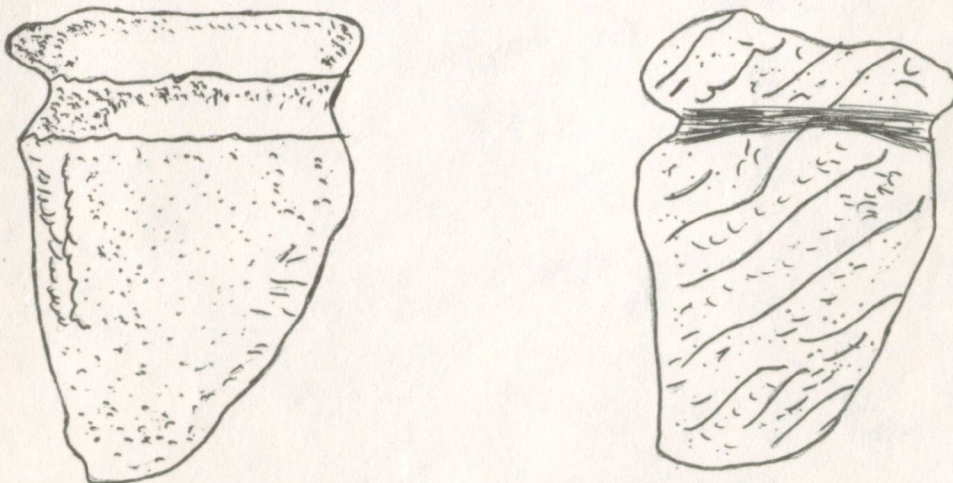
The mound-building Indians left Indiana long before the white man came. We think other Indians from the north drove them away. We have learned about the early people of Indiana from these very old mounds. Many years after the Indians were gone, white men dug into these mounds.

The Temple Mounds were great mounds of earth where these people could worship and hold meetings of the village.



ARROWHEADS FROM THE MOUNDS

The chiefs and great warriors were put into the Burial Mounds. Arrows, spearheads, flint knives, and stone axes



AX-HEADS FOUND IN THE BURIAL MOUNDS

were buried with them. Hammers, vases, rolling pins, and pipes were also found in these mounds.

We don't know when the mound-builders really lived here or from where they came. On top of some of the mounds, trees have been found that were here before Columbus came to America. Some people think the mound-builders came from Mexico. Others think that the mound-builders were the first Eskimos, who were driven north by the American Indian.

The mounds found near Gary are about two miles east of Boone Grove village in Porter County. The biggest and the best known mound in Porter County is the Wark Mound. It was named for the man who owned the farm when it was found.

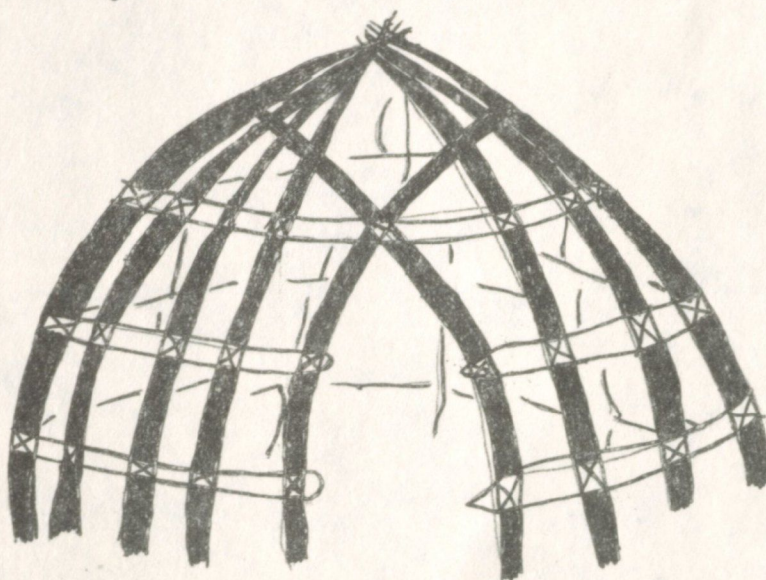
More Indians came to the Dunes Area. This was many years after the Mounds Indians. Some Indians were hunters and some of the Indians were farmers. Other Indians trapped animals to get skins and furs. They would trade these furs to the white man and to other Indians. They came to the Dunes because it was a good place to hunt. It was good for farming, too.

Many different tribes lived in this area. The Illinois, the Miami, the Iroquois, and the Weas are a few tribes that lived here. These tribes stayed in this area for just a short time. We know of ten different tribes that made their homes in the Dunes.

When the first white men came to this area, the Wea Indians lived here. The Wea Indians were pushed south by another tribe of Indians. This tribe was named the Potawatomi.

The Indian word Potawatomi (Pot-a-wa-to-mi) means "people of the place of fire." Nobody knows where they got their name. Many people think it was because the sand was made so hot by the sun. There were no trees and there was no shade on the sand. This made it feel very hot.

The Potawatomi Indians lived in huts. Poles were put into the ground. They would bend the tops of the poles together and tie them. Then they would weave branches from a tree through the poles. They would weave mats of reeds. They put these mats over the house. This would keep their huts warm and dry.



BEGINNING A POTAWATOMI HUT

The Potawatomi Indian did not wear many clothes. The Indian man wore a breechcloth and moccasins in the summer. They could move quickly and quietly through the trees and bushes. In the winter the men wore shirts made from deerskin and leggings made from leather. In very cold weather, they would cover themselves with a robe made from buffalo skin.

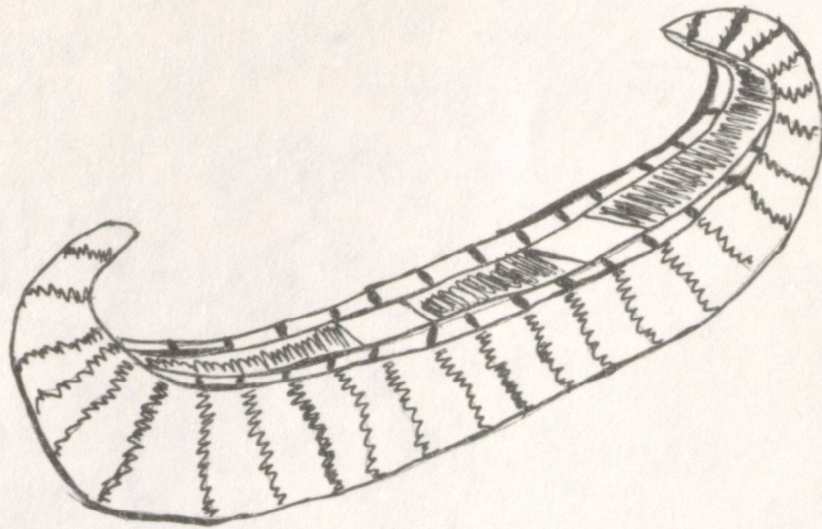
The Indian women would wear dresses made from deerskin or cloth.

Indian women were called squaws. The life of a squaw was very hard. She cooked food for her family. She made all of the clothes. She would color the clothes with juice from different plants.

The women would take care of the gardens, too. The squaws would tie their little babies to their backs. They would carry them around as they worked. The older children would help their mothers pick wild berries and nuts.

It was a hard life for the Indian men, too. They would hunt, fish, and fight for their families. The men made their own weapons and tools. They made bows and arrows. Arrows were made from wood with stone arrowheads. This stone was very hard. It was flint. Arrowheads are still found by people today.

The Indians made canoes, too. These canoes were boats with pointed ends. They were made from the bark of trees. They would sew the bark together with roots. They used



INDIAN CANOE

their canoes for fishing and traveling on the lakes and streams.

The Indians liked the things made by the white man. They wanted the blankets made by the white man. They wanted the steel axes, the guns, and the iron pots. The Indians would trade furs for these things.

Soon the white men began to live on the land of the Indians. The Indians did not like this. They began to fight these white settlers. They could not chase the white men away. The Indians had to move. These Indians from the Dunes moved west. They had to find new places to hunt and fish.

The friendly Indians who lived in Indiana helped the first white men live in the woods. The Indians helped them grow corn, pumpkins, and tobacco.

COMING OF THE FIRST WHITE MEN

The first white men who came to Indiana were fur traders and missionaries. The most famous of these men were Robert La Salle, who was an explorer and a fur trader, and Louis Joliet, who was an explorer. Both men came from France. An explorer looked for new lands. He would learn about a new area. He drew maps of the land and waters. This helped others come and settle the land. Joliet and La Salle were looking for furs to send to France. They were looking for a great river, too. This river would take them from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

These fur traders became friendly with the Indians to get more furs. Many furs were sent to France. These trappers and traders were paid for the furs. La Salle was an explorer and a fur trader. He would trade everywhere. This is why he knew the Dunes area so well. It was one of the best hunting grounds.

La Salle thought he could find a way to the Gulf of Mexico. The Indians told stories of a great river. He found the river. It was the Mississippi River. La Salle said all of the land touching the Mississippi River will belong to France. La Salle and his men were gone for a long time. They were lost many times. The men were afraid and wanted to return home. La Salle did not want to go



home. One day the men killed him. Some of the men returned and told of the great river they had found.

The man that we know best was Father Marquette. He was a missionary from France. A missionary would travel over the country. He would talk with the Indians about God. He helped care for the sick Indians, too. Father Marquette and other missionaries were in the Calumet Region many times. These missionaries came from Canada to this area. Father Marquette would return to Canada by the Calumet Portage. A portage is a short trip on land from one river to another.

The portage that Marquette used was between the Little Calumet River and the Grand Calumet River. Marquette camped at the end of the Grand Calumet River. This is in Marquette Park. Many years later, the people of Gary built a statue of Father Marquette in this park. He stopped at Fort Creek, too. This is in the Indiana Dunes State Park.

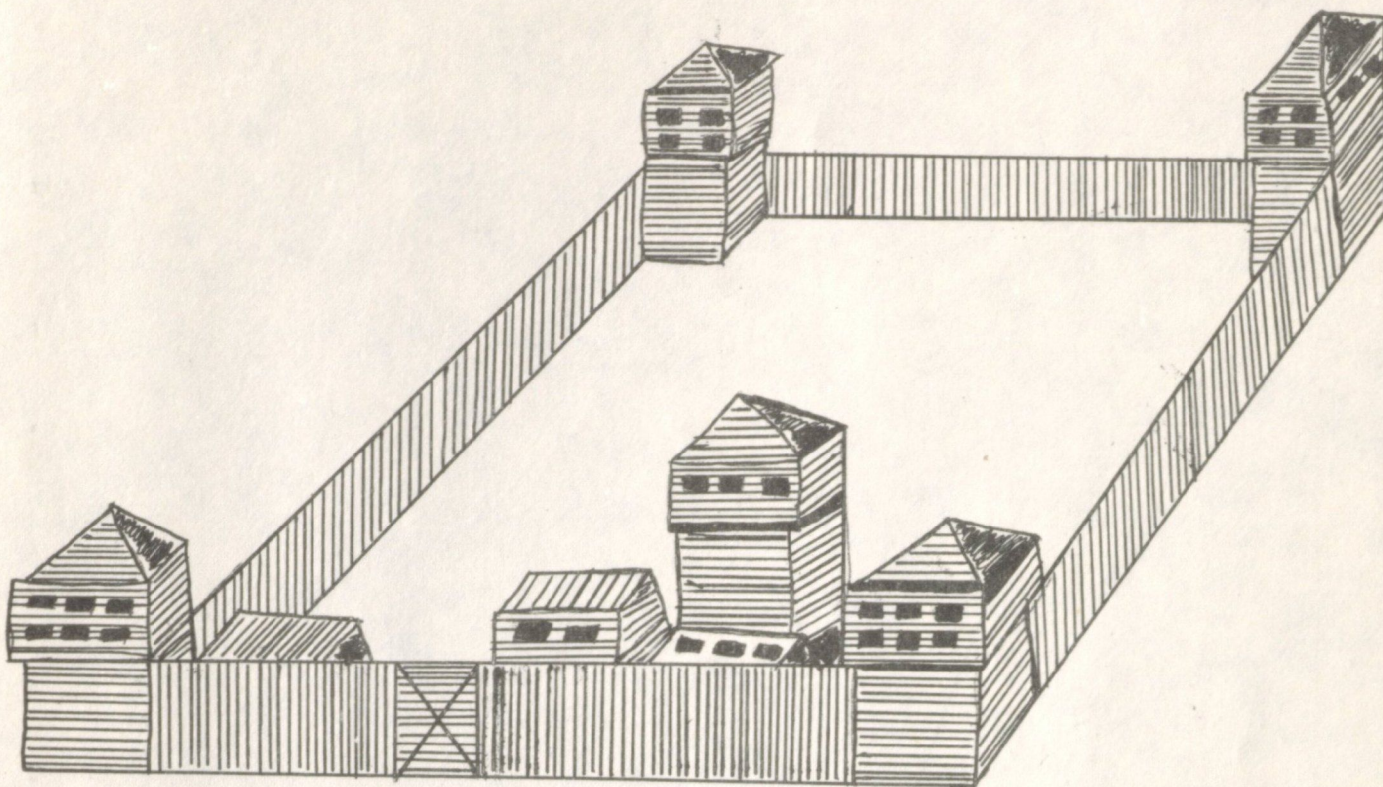
Marquette was loved by the Indians. He had lived and worked with many tribes in Canada. He learned to speak many Indian languages. Marquette was sent to live with an Indian tribe near Lake Superior. He heard of a great river from these Indians.

Soon, Marquette and Joliet were sent to find this river. They were to make maps. It took a long time.

The Indians helped them return by a shorter trail. They went by the Chicago Portage to Lake Michigan. Marquette and his men went along the shores of Lake Michigan. They sailed their canoes back to St. Ignace, Michigan.

Later, Marquette returned to tell the Indians about God. This time he did not feel well. He did stay for the winter. In the spring he became very ill. He wanted to return to his home.

The Indians sent men with Father Marquette to care for him. He stopped in many places. Each time he stopped, he would tell the Indians of God. Marquette worked very hard.



TRADING POST AND FORT IN INDIANA

He died before he reached St. Ignace. He was buried at Ludington, Michigan. Later, his body was moved to St. Ignace.

The trappers would build fur-trading posts and forts. The early settlers liked this Chicago Dune area. There were many animals to hunt. The great trails from North to South and from East to West were here.

The Lake Michigan shore near Gary was a highway for explorers. Most of our country was forest. People would build their homes on lakes and rivers. They could get food and they were free to move about.

The trappers and missionaries from France were friends of the Indians. They helped each other in many ways. These

people worked to build a fort near Gary. It was called Fort Petite (Pe-tēt). This means "little fort." The fort was used for a trading post. It was built near where Dunes State Park is today. The town of Tremont is there, now.

Many years later, there was a war between France and England. This war started far away. Many people who lived here had come from these two countries. These people had a war, too.

The English people were taking the land of the Indians. These people were making farms. They would cut down the forests to make these farms. The wild animals were killed. This made life for the Indians very hard. They could not get food. The Potawatomi, the Miami, and other tribes did not like the English. The Dunes Indians helped the people from France. They fought very hard, but they lost. The French gave the land they owned near the Great Lakes to the English. The Indians did not like this.

When this war ended, some Indians started a new war with the English. Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas, was their leader. Pontiac was a great chief. He was very wise. Pontiac and his Indians took Fort Petite away from the English. Later, he saw that the Indians could not win. He made peace with the English.

Pontiac was a very good chief. He was liked by all the Indians of the Dunes. He was killed soon after he made

peace. An Indian from another tribe killed him. This started a great war between the Indians.

The English sent people to start trapping and trading. Some people came to live in this area. Soon, there was another war between England and America. The English people lost this war. The English gave all the lands they owned in this country to the Americans.

EARLY PEOPLE OF INDIANA

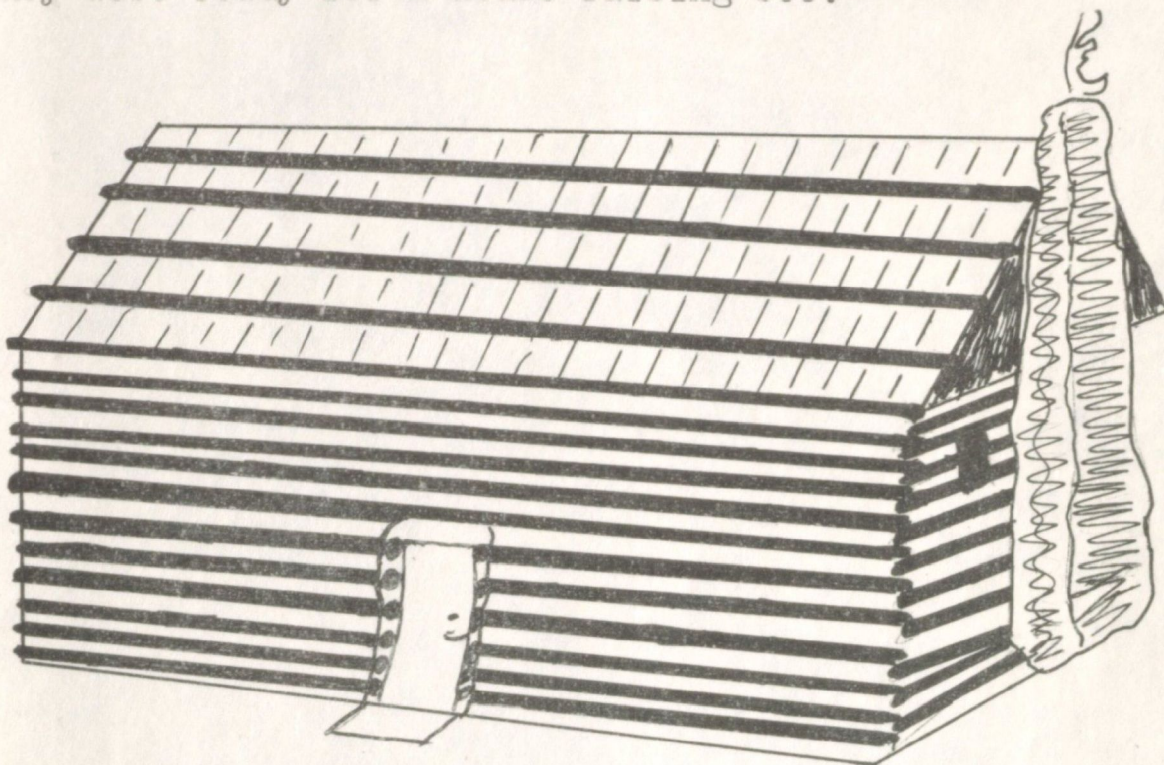
Some people came west to settle lands where white men had never lived. These people were called pioneers. The pioneers settled first in Ohio. Some of the families came farther and settled in Indiana. Most of these families went to Southern Indiana. Later, other settlers moved into Northern Indiana. The settlers lived in "log cabins."

The settler would pick land near a stream, a river, or a lake. The land would be near many trees. The trees could be used for firewood. The settlers would use these trees to make their houses. These homes were called "log cabins." There would be many wild animals in the forest.

The land of Northern Indiana was flat. Many times there were just a few trees on the farm land. It was easy to have a large farm. The farmer did not have to cut down many trees.

THE PIONEER HOME

The men would cut the trees and plant their corn. Then they would start to make the cabin. The men cut trees that were straight. Then they would cut off the branches. The men put the logs near where they would have the cabin. They were ready for a "house-raising bee."



LOG CABIN

If the farmer had neighbors, they would all come to help. If he had no neighbors, he did the work himself. The "house-raising bee" was a time for fun and work. Sometimes they would last for two or three days. Some of the neighbors would come from many miles away. Everyone worked very hard. Then, they would rest, eat, and play.

The men would put one log on top of another log. They cut the ends of the log to fit the top of the next log. This made the logs lie flat. A large chimney was made on the outside of the house. When all of the walls were put up, the men cut holes for the doors, windows, and the fireplace. Paper, much like our waxed paper, was put over the windows. This would let in light and help keep the bugs outside.

The roof was made of thin rough boards. They would smooth these boards with an ax. Sometimes slabs of wood were put over this roof. These slabs of wood were called shakes. Many times these shakes were nailed to the roof with wooden nails. In many of these log houses, not one iron nail was used. Iron nails were used later when there were better roads and more traders.

When the "house-raising bee" was done, the neighbors went home. The rest of the house was to be made by the farmer. He would make everything inside of the house.

The pioneers could not bring everything with them. They only brought things they could carry. They brought very little furniture. They always carried things used in the kitchen. They would bring plates, cups, saucers, and large bowls. These things were made from tin or wood.

The women had the men make tables. These tables were about two inches thick. Sometimes they would dig holes one

inch deep in the table. They would have a hole for each person in the family. The women would put the food in these holes. She did not have to worry about a broken dish. The tables were made clean by rubbing them with sand. Then they washed them with soap and water. Spoons and forks were made from wood or a cow's horns.

If the pioneers had a large family, they made an upstairs. To save room in the cabin, they used a ladder.

Beds were not very soft. They were easy to make. First, poles were put into the ground. They put poles between the wall and the poles in the ground. Next they would weave a rope between these poles. Hay or corn stalks were put over this rope.

The floor was made of dirt or sand. In the winter, it was covered with animal skins. Sometimes the floor was made of wood. These wood floors were made in the same way as the roof.

Many different kinds of houses were made by the pioneers. The man and woman worked very hard. The pioneer wife and mother had to work the farm, make a house, and kill wild animals.

In the summer, the pioneers would get light from open windows and doors. In the winter, the fireplace gave most of the light. Some pioneers made their own candles. The candles were made by dipping string into melted fat. This

would dry and get hard. Sometimes they would shape clay into molds. These molds were filled with melted fat and a string for a wick. Small lamps were made, too. They would lay a wick in a saucer of melted fat. Later the pioneers used wax to make candles.

A TIME FOR FUN

The pioneers had large families. Sometimes there were ten or twelve children in one family. The children would work very hard, but they had fun, too.

The pioneer children played games and made toys. The boys would make sleds, tops, and carts from wood. They would put string around a stone and sew on a deerskin cover to make a ball.

The girls made dolls from ears of corn. They would string seeds and berries for necklaces. They learned to sew very early. They played house just as girls do today.

The children were very busy in the winter. They would sit by the fire and work. The children would sing or tell stories as they worked. They would pop corn and roast apples in the fireplace.

Summer was the best time for children. They would fish or swim after their work was done. They would help

their mother or father in the morning. They had part of the day to do what they wanted.

Pioneer children had many pets. Every family had a dog. The dog would go hunting with the man. The children would take it everywhere with them.

The boys would trap many wild animals. They would sell the furs. Sometimes they would make pets of the animals they trapped. They would even keep small bears for pets. The children would set the bears free when they began to grow big.

FIRST PEOPLE OF THE GARY AREA

Joseph Bailly was the first white settler of this area. He was a fur trader. He had a trading post on the Calumet River. He was very fair to the Indians. The Indians liked him very much. Indians came from the South and West to trade with him.

Joseph Bailly's trading post was the most important place in the Calumet Region. It was near two great Indian trails. The Sauk Trail and the Potawatomi Trail were the best ways for the people to travel. The Potawatomi Trail was the main trail between Chicago, Illinois, and Detroit, Michigan. Many Indians and white men used these trails. These people would stop for the night at Mr. Bailly's home.

Soon more and more people used the trails. These people would stop at Mr. Bailly's, too. Mr. Bailly had to add more rooms to his house. He soon had a large hotel. He was the first hotelkeeper of the Dunes.

The next person to make a home in the Dunes was Mr. John G. Morgan. Mr. Morgan and the Bailly family were good friends. Mr. Morgan was the only neighbor near the Bailly's home. The Morgan family made their home in Chester-ton.

Later, the city of Chicago began to grow. As Chicago grew, more settlers came. The Indian trails to Chicago were used more and more. Soon they became roads. Many of the roads were made from logs. These logs were put side by side. They were very bumpy. It was better than getting stuck in mud or sand.

The first house in what is now Gary was made by a family named Gibson. Thomas and Maria Gibson built their house near a road. This road was used by the people traveling from Chicago, Illinois, to Detroit, Michigan. More and more travelers began to use this road with their wagons and stagecoaches. The Gibson house became a place for them to stop. Some people would rest and eat as the driver changed horses. Others would stay for the night. Soon, this house was called Gibson's Inn. The travelers liked to stay here because the Gibsons were friendly and they had



GIBSON INN

good food. It soon became a place where everyone wanted to stop. Gibson's Inn was on the corner of Madison Street and 14th Avenue. Froebel High School is there, now.

A few years later, a railroad from Chicago to the eastern cities was built. The tracks of the railroad were put near the Dunes area. Some families settled beside the tracks. They lived together in a little village. The leader of the village was named George Tolle. The people

who lived in this village liked Mr. Tolle very much. They named the village after him. They called it Tolleston.

Everyone thought that Tolleston would grow to be a large city. It did not grow for many years. Later, when Gary became a city, Tolleston was made a part of Gary. The people who lived in Tolleston worked near Hammond, at Clarke Station. Here they cut ice in the winter for the railroad cars. In the summer they would fill railroad cars with sand. This sand was sent to many places in the country.

Chicago grew very fast because of the better roads and the railroads. More railroads were made from the eastern cities to Chicago. Soon, there were seven railroads across the Dunes area.

Many things were used now that had not been made before. Things were made for the farms and for the mills. These were made from iron and steel. Most of this steel came from Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The early settlers in the east had found rocks with iron inside of them. This was called iron ore. They would melt the iron ore from the rocks. At first, they used wood to melt the ore. Later, coal was found. Coal would burn better. The mills that melted the iron ore from the rocks were built near the coal areas.

Many people would like to know how iron and steel are different. Iron and steel are both very hard and they look

the same. Steel is much stronger than iron. Iron will bend and sometimes break.

Iron is used in the making of steel. Some iron ore is made into pig iron. Melted iron is used in making steel.

Iron ore is mixed with coke and limestone. These are melted together. This makes pig iron. The pig iron is melted and other things are added. The heat helps burn away the parts of the iron that are weak. This makes the steel very hard.

There are many kinds of steel. Some steel is made so hard that it takes many years to wear out. Tools that we use for making roads and houses are "hard" steel. A "soft" steel is used in making cars.

Most of the cities and mills were in the East. This was where most of the steel was used. As more cities and states grew, more steel was needed.

Some of the steel mills owned coal mines and iron mines. A few of these steel mills joined together. They made one big steel company. The name of this company was United States Steel Company. This big company wanted to build a new steel mill. This new mill would make more steel than all of their little mills.

THE BEGINNING OF GARY

The men of the new steel company sent Mr. A. F. Knotts to look for a place to build their new mill. The men wanted land between their coal mines and their iron mines.

The steel company wanted land near the middle of our country. Cities were growing very fast in the United States. The men wanted the mills to be near these growing cities. They would not have to send their steel very far. They wanted land that had many railroads. It would be easier to send their steel by train. It would be much better if the land were on a lake or river. Then the coal, iron ore, and limestone could be taken to the new mills on boats. The boats could carry steel away, too. Sending these things by boat would not cost much money.

The men wanted land near other steel mills. They could get workmen from these mills. These workmen would already know how to do steel work. The new steel company wanted to buy land at a low price. A good place for the mill would have been Chicago, Illinois. The land around Chicago cost a lot of money.

Mr. Knotts looked farther south along Lake Michigan. He found the Dunes area. There were no farms or houses. There was a lot of sand and water. Farmers could not grow anything there. Only a very few people lived there. The steel company could buy the land for very little money. There were

many railroads. There was a lake and a river. The Dunes area was near the steel mills in Chicago. The company could get their workers from there. The Dunes area was in the middle of the United States. It would be easy to send the iron ore, coal, and limestone to this area by train or boat. It would be easy to send steel to other cities.

Mr. Knotts told the men of the steel company about the Dunes area. The men from the big steel company liked the Dunes area. They thought this would be a good place for their new mill. They bought the land next to the lake. Then, they told their engineers to plan the mills and a city for the workers.

A steel mill as big as the one they planned would need a great many workers. They would have so many workers they could build a city of their own. Workers and their families would move here. Storekeepers, teachers, and doctors would find work here, too.

WORK BEGINS

In 1906, the steel company was ready to build the steel mills and the new city. Workmen all over the United States and other countries were told about Gary. The first workmen saw flowers, trees, and bushes. They saw swamps, sand dunes, and many insects.



HORSE-DRAWN SCRAPERS

Workmen came to cut down the trees and bushes. The swamps were filled with sand from the dunes. The men used scrapers pulled by horses. Everyone worked hard. They used steam shovels, too. The railroads had brought all of these tools. There were still no roads. After the land was made flat and the swamps were filled, good roads were made.

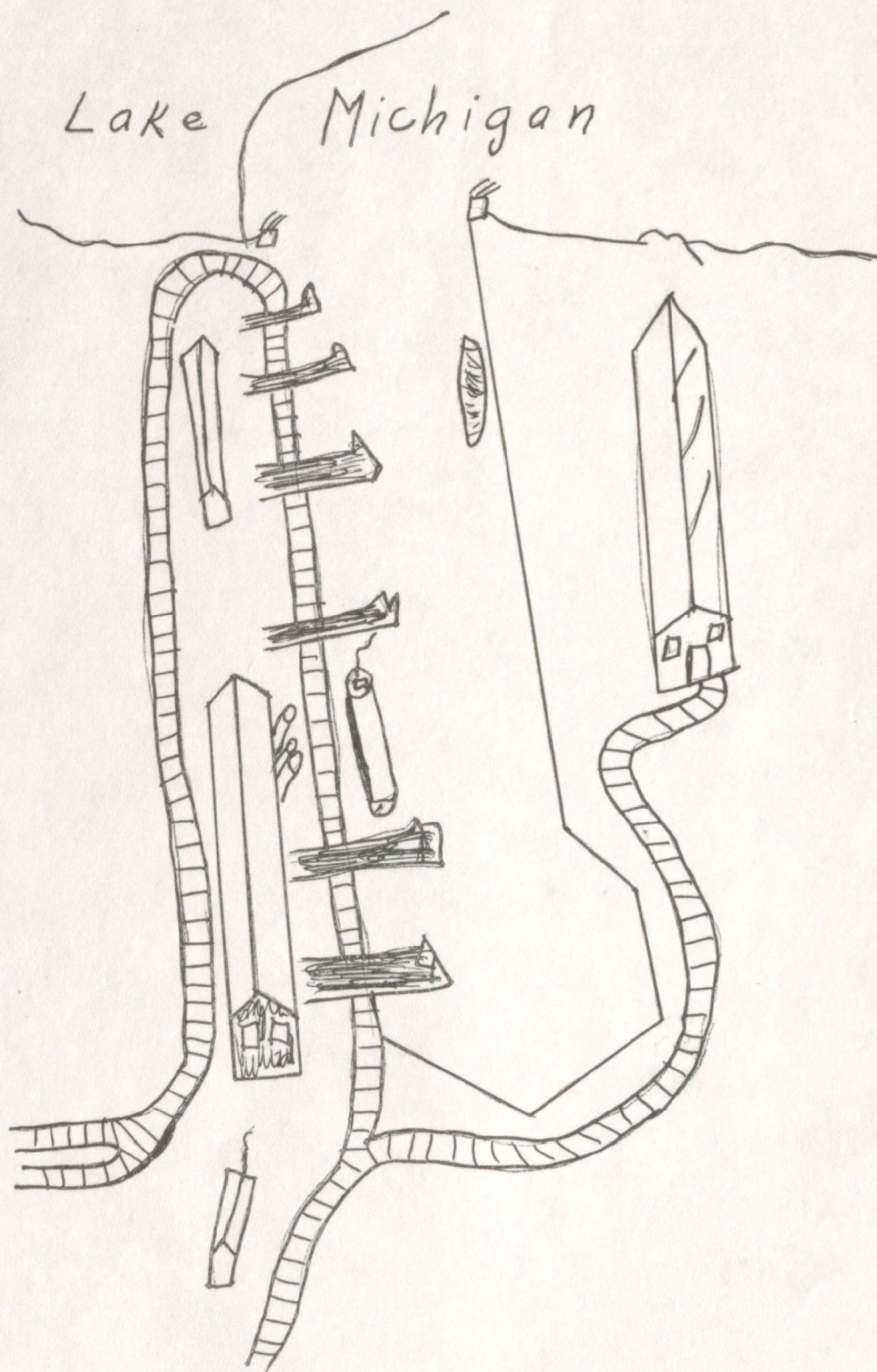
One day a railroad car was put on the side of the tracks. One of the workers painted a sign with GARY and

put it over the door. The steel company had named the city Gary. They named the city for Judge Elbert H. Gary. He was the president of the steel company.

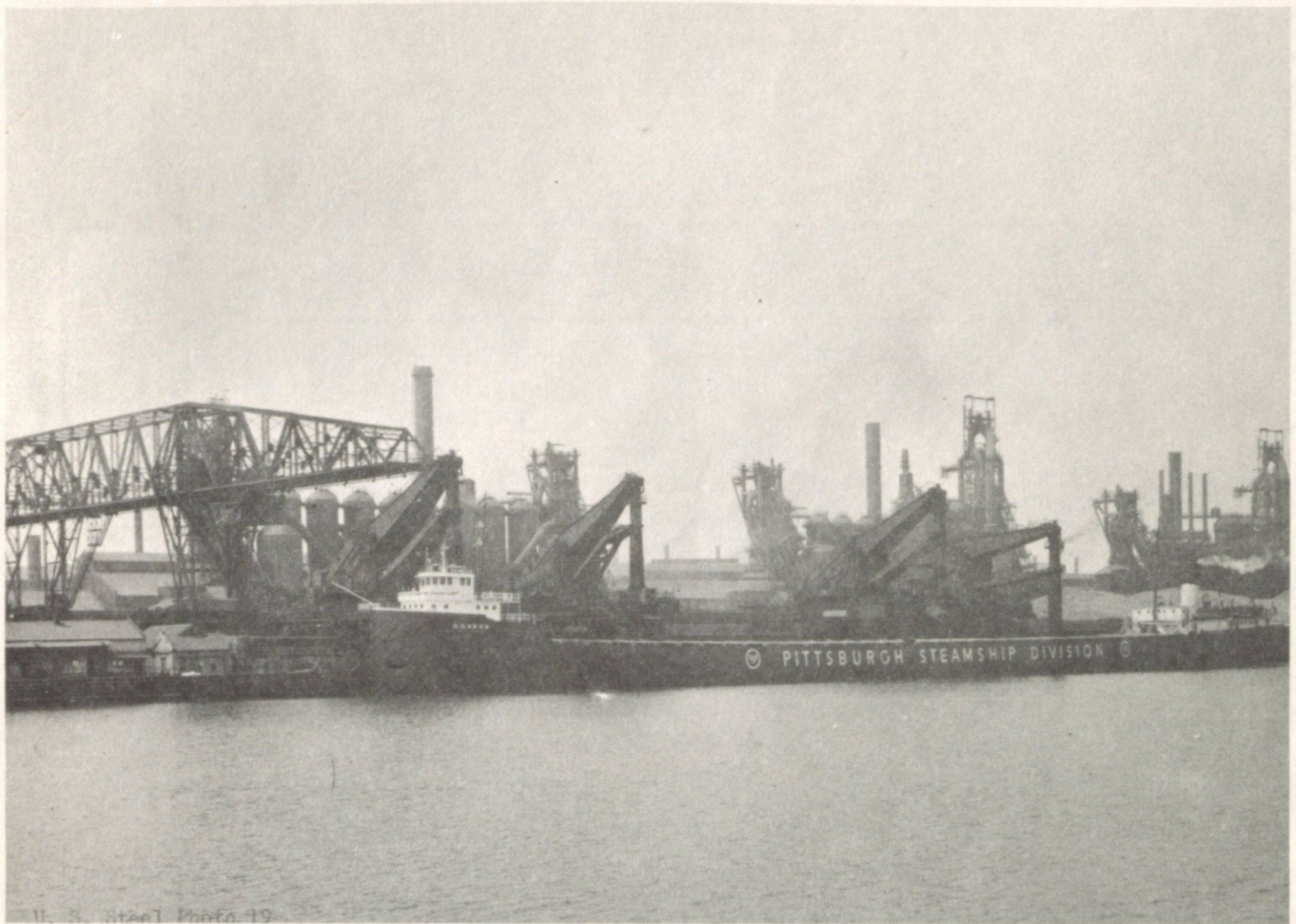
Some of the railroad tracks were right where the mills were to be built. The workmen had to move all of these tracks. They moved the tracks to the end of the city. Today, these tracks are on 9th Avenue and farther south.

In some places, the men moved rivers. These rivers were very little. They would flow very slowly. Sometimes they would flood the land near them. The men used dredges to make them deeper. They made them straight so the water would flow to the lake faster. The men made many of the little rivers flow into one big river.

One of the first jobs for the workmen was to build a harbor. Gary was on the shore of Lake Michigan, but boats could not come that close. The boats had to have a place to load and unload. The workmen used dredges to dig sand from the lake bottom. They used this sand to fill the low places near the shore. This made the lake deep in one place. The big boats still could not get close to the shore. Dredges were again put to work digging sand from the lake bottom. They dug a deep path out into the lake. The path was more than a mile long. It was made deep enough for the heavy boats. It was wide enough for boats to pass each other. The harbor was made very wide near the shore so the



GARY HARBOR



ORE BOAT UNLOADING AT GARY HARBOR

boats could turn around. On the sides of the harbor, the big machines for loading and unloading the boats were built. Next to these machines were railroad tracks and the mills.

The steel mills were made as the harbor was built. As the land was filled and made flat, big buildings were put up. These buildings were made from steel and concrete. They would be there a long time. They had to be made very strong. They would have the big machines in them for making steel.

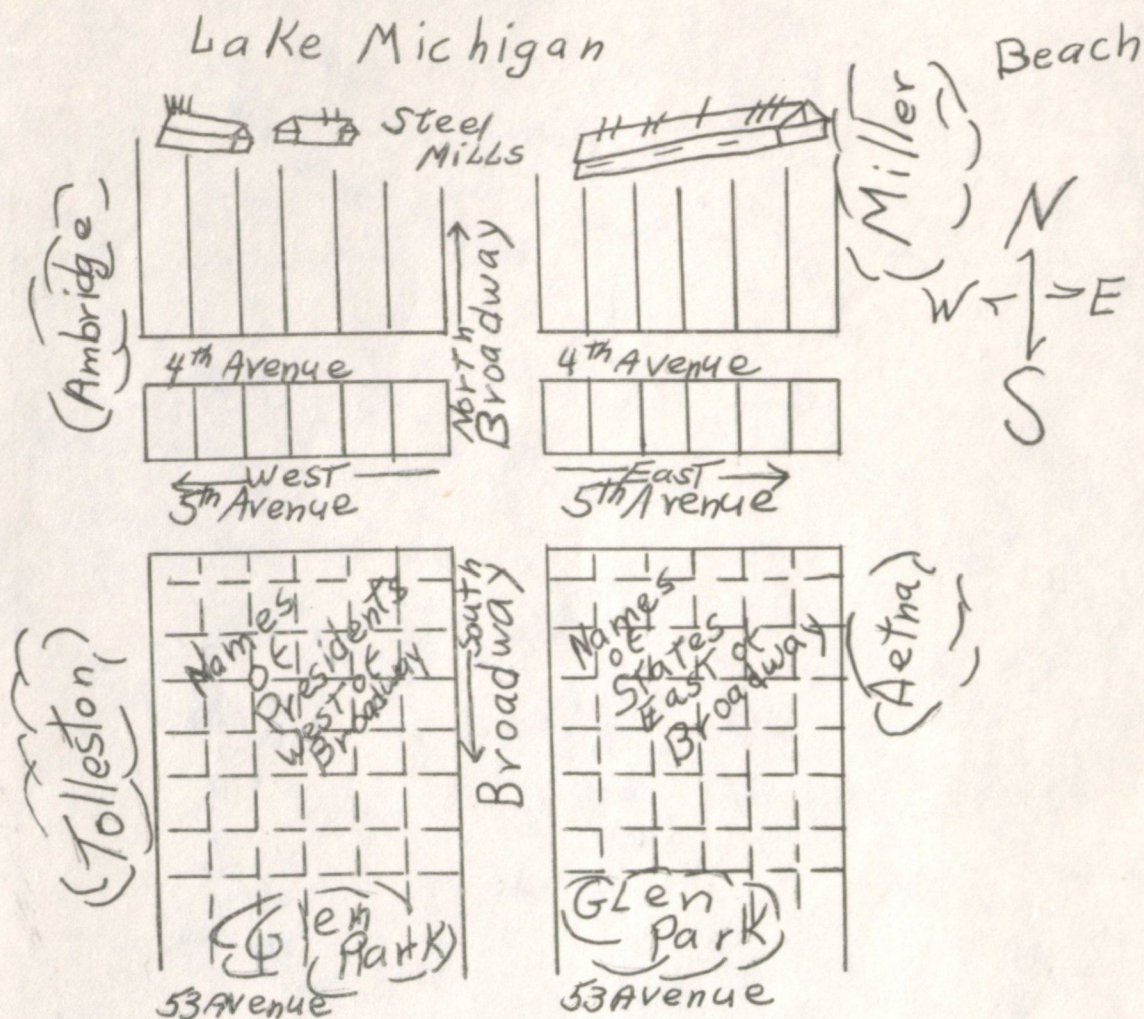
There were no houses in Gary at this time. The men working here had no place to live. The men made tents and shacks. These shacks were made of boards and heavy paper. At this time, people called the city of Gary - SHACKTOWN. Some of the workmen lived in caves dug into the sides of the dunes.

One of the first men to build a place for the workmen was John McFadden. He built a long, low house. The house had only one room. Beds were put next to each other. This was where some workmen could sleep. The men called this place McFadden's Flats. Later, Mrs. McFadden came to live there, too. She brought a stove with her. This helped keep the place warm in the winter. She added rooms and cooked food for the men. This was the first hotel in Gary.

These settlers living in shacks, tents, and caves saw a new city built around them. They saw new streets made. They saw workmen putting in water pipes and sewers. They watched telephone and light wires going up for the new city. Where there were sand dunes and swamps before, a new city began to grow.

A PLANNED CITY

The land in Gary was owned by the steel company. The Gary Land Company was a part of the big steel company. The



CITY OF GARY

steel company was ready to sell land for homes and stores. They had the Gary Land Company sell the land to the people.

The Gary Land Company had men who knew how to make a town. The men had planned where the homes, the parks, and the schools would be. Before they sold the land, they had given the streets names. They named the main street Broadway. They had the streets west of Broadway named after the Presidents of the United States. The streets east of Broadway were named for the states of the United States. These

streets would go from the north of Gary to the southern part of the city. The streets going from the east to the west of Gary were called avenues. They have numbers 1 to 53. The main avenue in Gary is 5th Avenue.

Buffington Park and Jefferson Park were the first parks made. Buffington Park is east of Broadway and Jefferson Park is west of Broadway. Other parks were planned for the city. Marquette Park in Miller is the biggest park in the city. This park was named for the early missionary, Father Marquette. People come from many miles away to see this park.

Black dirt was brought for the parks and houses. This dirt came from Illinois and other places in Indiana. The dirt was put over the sand in people's yards and the parks. Men from the Gary Land Company learned which grass would grow best in the new city. They planted lawns and put in many trees for the people. They put dirt, grass, and trees into the parks. They wanted to make Gary a pretty city. People always used the parks when they were not working. This helped make Gary a nice place to work and live.

The steel company had sent men to many places to tell workers about Gary. They told about the new city, the new mills, and the high pay they would get. Workmen moved to the new city from everywhere.

The first school in Gary was a little, white building. The Gary children went to their first day of school. As the children came to the new school, they were greeted by their teacher, Mr. Ora L. Wildermuth. He was standing outside ringing a bell. He gave them paper and pencils and sent them home. The school building was not ready yet. The teacher had to go and help build the school. Mr. Wildermuth was a teacher and a lawyer.

Everyone liked Mr. Wildermuth. He was a very wise and kind man. After he had been a teacher, he became the first judge of Gary. He helped start the Gary Library. Before Gary had the city library, he would let people take books from his office. Today there is a small library in Miller named the Ora L. Wildermuth Library. It is a part of the Gary Public Library.

Later, William A. Wirt came to Gary. Mr. Wirt began a new kind of school. When he came to Gary, the steel company had already built Jefferson School. Jefferson School, at first, was a high school. Today, the school has only four grades. Mr. Wirt helped plan the new Emerson School. In this new school he tried new ideas for teaching children. The new ideas were about WORK-STUDY-PLAY in school. Many people came to Gary to visit schools. There is a school in Miller named for Mr. Wirt. It is called the William A. Wirt High School.

Children would go to school in the day and on Saturday, too. Their parents would go to school at night. Many of the early people in Gary could not speak English. They would go to school at night to learn reading and writing. They would learn about their new country. Even the women went to school.

Just a few years after Gary began, there were people here from forty different countries. There was a different way of speaking for almost every country. These people brought many different ways of worship, too. Gary has a church for almost every religion. They brought their old ways of living to Gary. Many people still follow these old customs. They had learned them from their grandparents. Grandparents of today's children may be some of the early pioneers to Gary. These people, with their different ways of speaking and their different customs, are the people who worked together to build the new city.

Gary was just a few years old, but many things had been done. The mills and the city were started. The first schools had been started. There were two banks built in Gary. The people wanted a better city. They knew they needed a mayor. A mayor would help Gary become a great city. The people had to vote for the mayor. The first election was held. The people voted and Mr. Thomas E. Knotts

won. This Mr. Knotts was the brother of A. F. Knotts. Mr. A. F. Knotts was the man who found the land for the steel company.

Thomas Knotts was well-known in the new city. He had worked for the Gary Land Company. He sold land to many people. He was one of the first to build a house in Gary. He had been the president of a group of men that were the leaders of Gary. While he was president of this group, he was the first postmaster in Gary. He started the first Fire Department and Police Department.

The first boat with ore came into the Gary Harbor. The boat carrying this ore was the "Elbert H. Gary." The people of Gary were very happy. They made this day a holiday. They had picnics and parades. Everyone had worked very hard, but this day they had fun. It would soon be time to make steel.

After the boat came with the ore, everything was made ready to make steel. The men wanted to make the first steel by January, 1909. In February, 1909, the Gary Works made the first steel.

Soon after the first steel was made, the American Bridge Company was built in Gary. This company makes the heavy steel needed for bridges, buildings, and stadiums. Some of the places that used steel from Gary's Bridge Works are Gilroy Stadium, Purdue University, Mackinac Bridge, and the Calumet Skyway.

After the Bridge Works was built, the Sheet and Tin Mill was built. Another big company in Gary was the Buffington Cement Works. This cement company is now the largest in the world.

The new companies in Gary made more jobs for people. More and more people came to Gary. Soon Gary had grown to a large city. Tolleston, Glen Park, and Miller became a part of Gary. Tolleston and Miller are older than Gary, but they did not grow as fast. Tolleston is in the western part of the city and Miller is in the eastern part. Glen Park is at the southern end of the city. The northern end of the city has the mills and Lake Michigan. Today, Gary has many parts added to it. There is Aetna, Brunswick, and Ambridge. Gary has grown to be the second largest city of Indiana.

GOOD AND BAD TIMES FOR GARY

Some of the people coming to Gary in the early days did not like the city. These people did not stay long. Most of the people liked Gary. These people stayed in Gary. The people who stayed had many things to do. They worked very hard. When they were not working, they would go to the parks. They could go fishing in the lake or in the streams near the city.

A few years later these people could go to the show. This was a new thing for people everywhere in the United States. Gary was one of the first cities to have a movie house. These were not like the movies that we know today. The early movies were just pictures. A man would sit in front of the people and play a piano to match the pictures. If the picture was of a pretty stream flowing slowly, he would play very soft music. If the picture was of a horse moving quickly, he would play loud and fast music. To see these movies, a person had to pay five cents. Within two years, there were five movie houses in Gary.

The building that was used to show these first movies was very big. Later this building was used for stage plays.

At this time two of Gary's first public buildings were opened. These buildings could be used by everyone. The two new buildings were the Gary Public Library and the Gary Y. M. C. A. building. These buildings were used very often by the people. Today they are used even more. Both of these buildings are on 5th Avenue and Adams Street. The library is on the north side of the avenue. The Y. M. C. A. is on the south side of the avenue.

Many buildings were built in later years. There were many new schools added to the city. At first there was just a one-room school. Now Gary has 38 schools, 1,500 teachers, and about 43,000 pupils. Dr. Alden H. Blankenship is the superintendent. Gary has fine schools.

New churches and new homes were built. There are 68 different places of worship in our city. Today, in Gary, there are about 180,000 people. In 1906, there were about 350 people. At that time, Judge Gary and his friends said someday Gary may grow to a big city of 50,000 people. These people of Gary helped to make the new homes and new churches.

New companies came into Gary to build new mills and stores. Doctors, dentists, and teachers came. More streets and parks were added. Today we have 27 parks for the people. There are 21 baseball fields for Little League players in our city. In one of the Gary parks, the people can play golf. The park used most in Gary is Marquette Park. This park has land for picnics, games, and a very big beach. There is a small harbor for people who own boats.

One of the new companies that came to Gary was the Gary Water Company. They built a large water tower in Jefferson Park. From this tower, clean water went to Gary's new homes and buildings.

Almost all of the new building was stopped by World War I. Gary's steel was needed to help win the war. During the war there was more work for the mills. After the war, the city began to grow again.

Now steel was used for a new machine. Steel was used for making automobiles. Automobiles were used more and

more. More people bought automobiles. The steel mills made more steel.

A few years later, work began to slow down. There was so little work people began to move from Gary. The men went everywhere looking for new jobs. There were many empty houses and stores in Gary. Some people had very little to eat. Even the schools began giving breakfasts and lunches to the children. Fathers, who were not working, would line up outside the school to get enough soup for their families. The steel mills worked only a few days each week. Sometimes they did not make steel for many weeks. This was called the Great Depression.

Life was hard for the people of Gary. The people of Gary need the steel mills. The mills have to make steel. If the mills do not have work for the people, they cannot pay their bills for food, doctors, and clothing. The people who do not work for the steel mills need the money from the steelworkers for their bills. Stores were closed and the owners moved away. Later the steel mills began working better. Life for Gary's people began to get better, too.

Soon, another war began. This was World War II. This was a very big war. It took many years to end this war. This war needed much more steel than the first war. So much steel was needed for boats, cars, and planes that more people came to work in Gary. The city grew larger. Many of Gary's

young men were lost in this war. It was a very sad time for the people. When the war ended, there were parades everywhere. Now Gary could make steel for things that people did not have during the war. New buildings, new cars, new roads, and many other things helped make jobs for the steelworkers.

Later another war started in Korea. Many Gary men were killed. More steel was needed again. Since this war ended, Gary has been making steel for bridges, roads, and cars.

All of these wars have made many jobs for the people of Gary. They have helped Gary grow very fast, but the people of Gary do not want wars. Too many of Gary's men have been hurt or killed. The people would like to see Gary grow without wars. Then everyone could stay happy.

There are many new homes and automobiles in Gary. Many people own boats. Some people even have airplanes. Think of the things that mothers use in the home and the toys for children. Most of these things are made with steel. Look at the many children going to the Gary schools. All of these things help Gary grow.

When we say Gary has grown, we mean many things. Some of the services that had to grow with Gary are the post office, the library, and the utilities. These places do much for the people. What would we do without light, water, telephones, or books?

Two important services that grew with Gary are the newspaper and radio. The Gary Post-Tribune is the daily newspaper. This paper is read by many families in Gary. It helps the people know what is happening in Gary and other places. The paper grew so large that a new office was needed. They built a new building at Broadway and 10th Avenue.

The two radio stations serving Gary are W. W. C. A. and W. G. R. Y. These two stations tell Gary the news. The radio can tell the people about any news much faster than the newspaper. The W. W. C. A. Station is in the Gary Hotel Building. The W. G. R. Y. Station is in Glen Park.

Another very important service that grew with Gary is transportation. Gary has seven different railroads and the South Shore Lines. There are many fine highways for travel. Gary has boat harbors and an airport. Gary has buses, taxicabs, and truck companies for transportation.

HELPERS IN OUR TOWN

Since Mr. Thomas Knotts was made the first mayor, the people vote every four years for a mayor of Gary. The mayor helps make laws for the city. He tries to make Gary a better city. He does many things for the people. The mayor has

many people working for him. All of these people try to make Gary a better city. Our mayor is Mr. George Chacharis. His office is at City Hall. This building is on the east side of Broadway at 4th Avenue.

The City Council works with the mayor. Men from each part of the city are on the council. These men are voted for by the people. They are called the City Council. There are nine men on this council. They help the mayor make laws. They talk about the things people want. If the council thinks these things are good for all of the people, they make a law for the city. One law made by the City Council is that the people of Gary cannot burn garbage. They can burn paper, but garbage must be put into big cans. Do you know of any other laws that the City Council has made? Others that work with the mayor take care of the streets, parks, and schools. There are many people working with the mayor to give good services to the city.

A man that the mayor appoints to care for the streets and sewers is the street commissioner. This man has many men working for him. Their work is to build new streets and sewers. They fix all streets and alleys. They help keep the sewers clean, too.

The mayor has a fire chief helping him. The fire chief has men working for him everywhere in the city. Each of these men go to school. They learn how to fight fires. They learn how to save lives. They are ready to fight a fire

day or night. As the city grows, the fire department must grow, too. Today, every part of our city has a fire station.

The mayor has a police chief helping him. The policemen work hard. These policemen help make Gary a safe place to live. They are good friends to all the people. Some policemen stand on busy street corners. They make it safe for people to walk across the busy streets. Some policemen ride in police cars. Police cars go up and down the streets every day and night. Policemen in cars keep our stores and schools safe. They keep our homes safe. They help keep our churches and streets safe.

Another man helping the mayor is the park superintendent. This man has men working for him to keep our parks clean and neat. He tries to have many places for the people of Gary to have picnics, to rest, and to play.

We have a Board of Health in Gary. The mayor appoints a doctor as the health commissioner. He helps the mayor, too. The people working for the health commissioner try to keep Gary's people from getting sick.

A very important man working for the mayor is the comptroller. This man takes care of all the money for the city. He pays everyone who works for the city. He pays all of the bills for the city. Bills paid to the city are paid to his office. When the mayor goes out of town, the comptroller takes the mayor's place.

Other people working for the city and the mayor are the city judge, the city attorney, the city clerk, the city engineer, and the city sealer.

Gary's seal was given to the first mayor by Judge Gary. It is a picture of Judge Gary with his name and CITY OF GARY on it. This seal is in the city clerk's office. The city clerk stamps it on all of the important papers for the city.

The city engineer and his six helpers plan streets for Gary. They plan where to build new buildings, too. The city engineer and the street commissioner work together very often.

The mayor appoints another very important group of people. They are the Board of School Trustees. There are five people on the school board. They work very hard. They appoint the superintendent of schools and help him get good teachers. They plan new schools and help get all the things schools need.

LOOKING AHEAD

The people of Gary have done many things. The people who came to Gary helped it grow to a fine, large city. They have planned a city that could keep growing. They made fine houses and buildings. They made many schools.

Today there are new business places built near Gary. Jet planes fly over us. More trains come to Gary. New

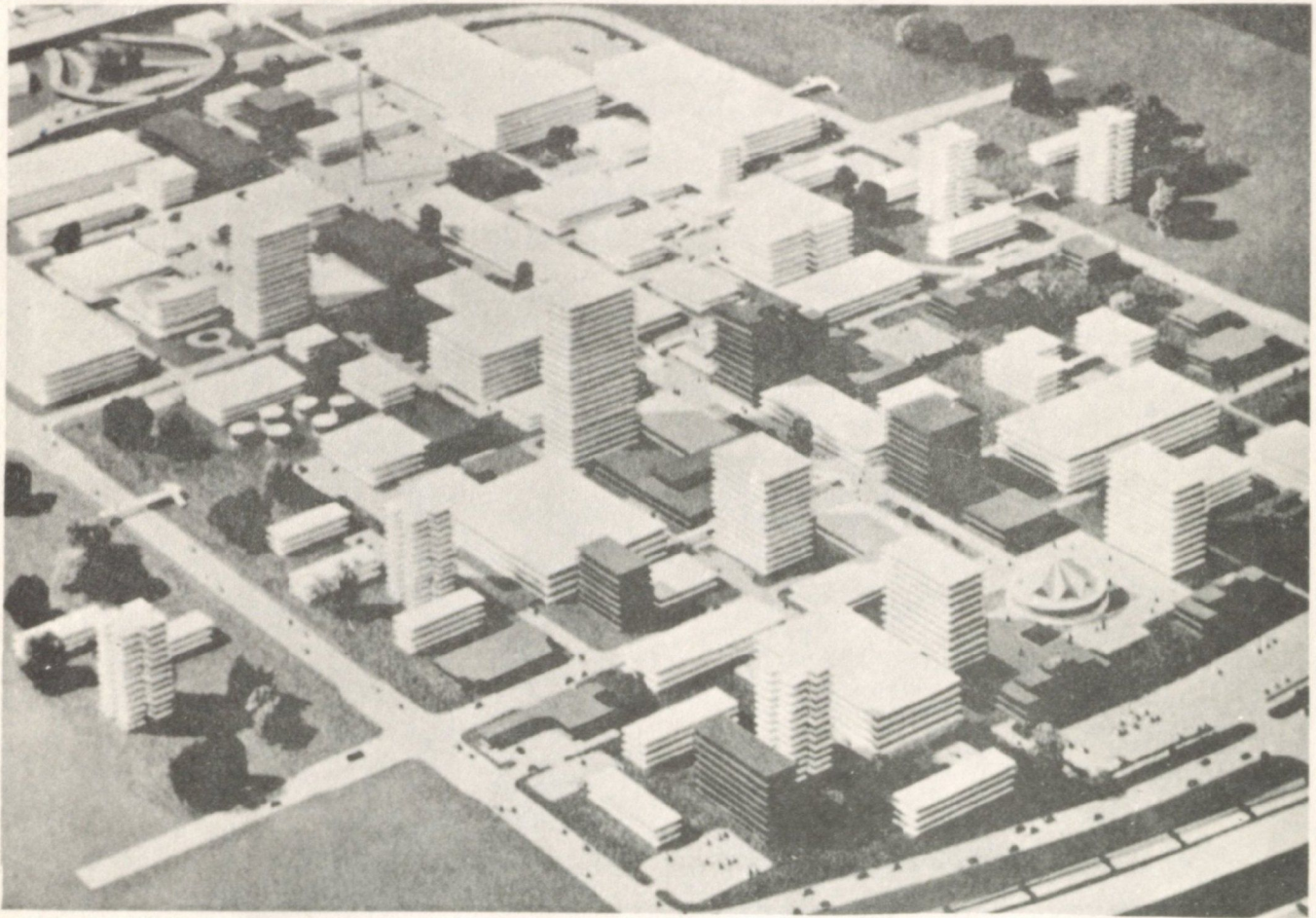
bridges and new roads are made for cars and trucks. More people, streets, and houses are in Gary. Many more boats are used today. Even rivers are used more often.

The St. Lawrence Seaway helps Gary get things from across the oceans much faster. The Calumet River is not a river for big boats. It could be made into one of the rivers that go to the Mississippi River. If this is done, it will give Gary an easy route to the South. Burns Ditch Harbor is a harbor for small boats. New steel mills built in Porter County will make Burns Ditch a harbor for big boats someday.

What will Gary be like in 1980? How big will Gary grow? Will there be more people? Will it ever be the largest city in Indiana? How will the buildings change? What new things will be made from steel?

As you read this book, there is a group of people planning the new city. They are planning new streets and roads for Gary. These streets will help people come into the city. Trucks and buses will be able to go around the city on the new roads. Some of the new roads and highways have already been built. There will be many new parking places for cars.

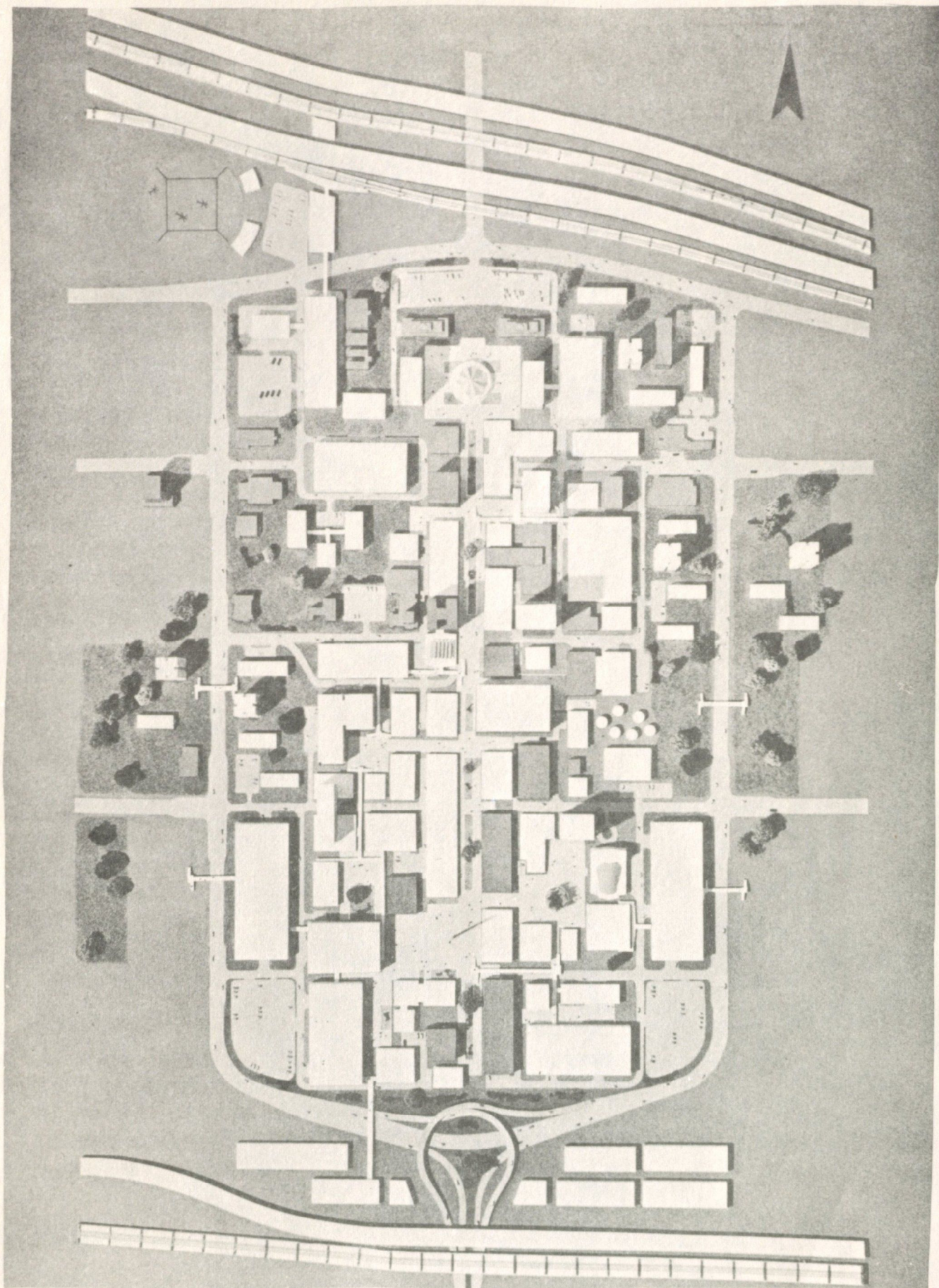
This group of people plan for Gary to be in the middle of a large area. People from this big area will meet in Gary for many things. Some people will come from this big area for working and shopping. Some will come just to see



CITY OF TOMORROW

the big, new city. More stores will be built. The new buildings will be large and tall. New houses and hotels are planned. Rooms for different groups to hold meetings will be in these hotels. A new library, Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A. will be built for the people of Gary.

These are a few things that the children can look for. There will be many more. Maybe you can think of others. Maybe you will help plan for more of the new things in the city.



DOWNTOWN GARY - 1980

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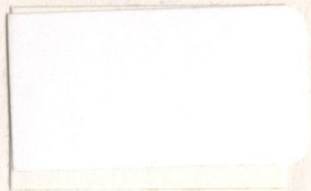
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| 1. area | 8. missionaries |
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| 3. worship | 8. Louis Joliet |
| 4. Mexico | 9. Father Marquette |
| 4. Eskimos | 9. missionary |
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| 6. deerskin | 13. Americans |
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| 6. juice | 15. shakes |
| 6. flint | 15. furniture |
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